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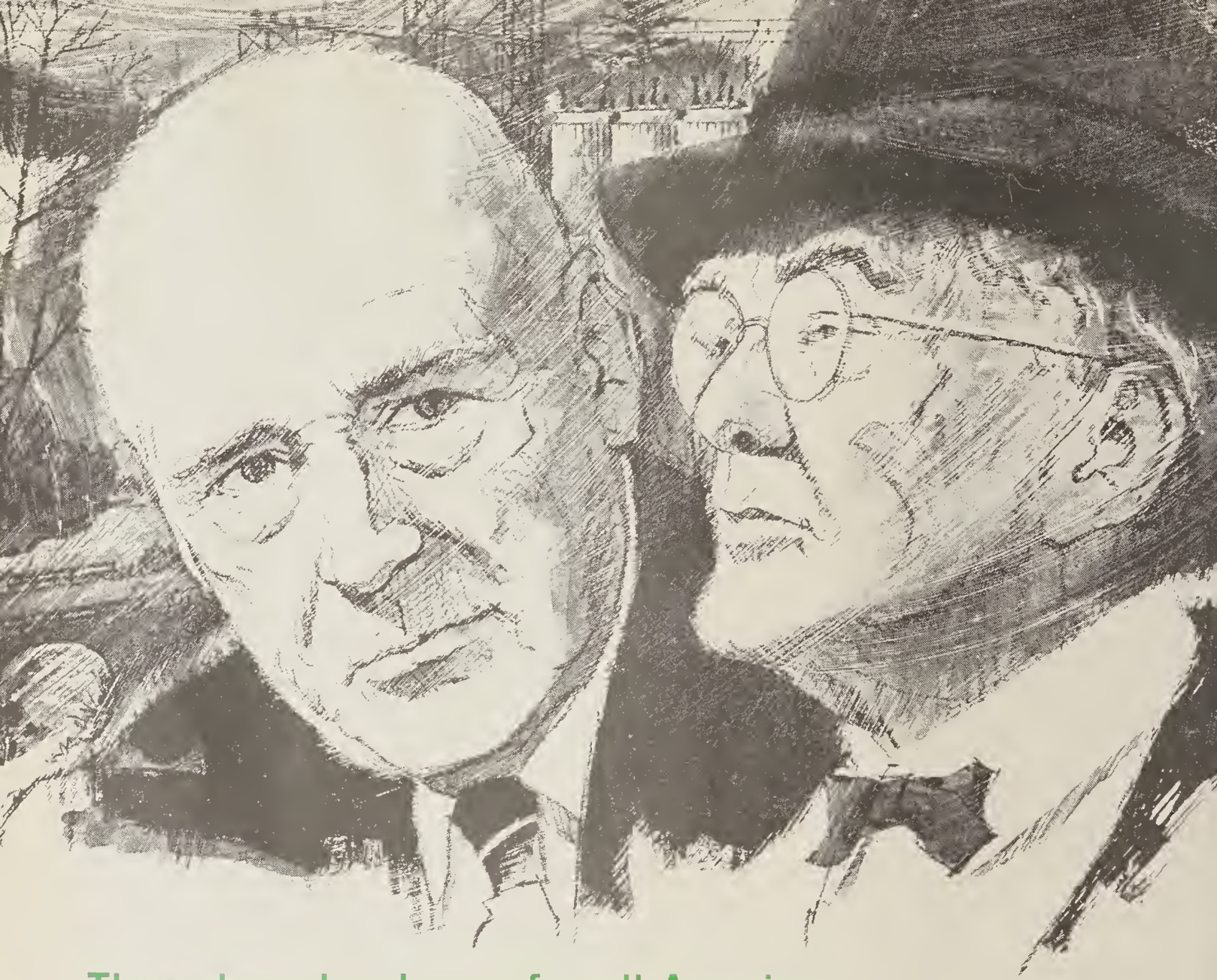
The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / February 1964



They shared a dream for all America

America was beginning to shake off the despair of the Great Depression. Across the nation men were going back to work, and the machines of industry were starting to hum again.

But out in the rural areas, life showed little change. Rural Americans were cut off from the nation's quickening pulse by the absence of electric power. Poverty and hardship were a way of life. But Senator George Norris of Nebraska and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas had a dream. And because they were fighters as well as dreamers, they lived to see their dream take shape.

Norris and Rayburn co-authored the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, when only 10 per cent of the nation's farms had electricity . . . and the rest is history. Today more than 97 per cent of all the homes in rural America enjoy this convenience which has become a necessity.

The job is far from done, however, as America's rural electric systems, with the help of REA loans, build to meet the continually rising demands for more and more electricity. In only seven years, rural Americans will be using twice as much electric power as they do today.

To the end of their lives, Norris and Rayburn loved the program they did so much to start. Rayburn considered rural electrification one of his greatest legislative achievements, and often said so.

From these early dreams of Norris and Rayburn has grown today's great rural electrification program—an American success story and a priceless asset to the entire nation.

AMERICA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS*

*These are the nearly 1,000 consumer-owned, non-profit electric systems, financed by the Rural Electrification Administration loans, which serve 20 million Americans in 46 states. For more information, write Rural Electrics, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

CAROLINA FARMER

l. 19 *February, 1964* No. 2

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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POWER USE EDITOR
AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

LOU MARCO
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

VER—Lincoln's Birthday (the 12th), entine's Day (the 14th), Washing-'s Birthday (the 22nd), and Leap r Day (the 29th) all in one month . makes February a time for cele-tions and anniversaries. Valen-'s Day and Leap Year Day we'll ve up to you—celebrate them any you choose (and may Cupid be r guide!). We couldn't think of a e appropriate way to remind you he birthdays of two of our great-leaders than with the imposing ure of our Nation's Capital on this nth's cover.

FEATURES

THE FRONT PORCH
By Dick Pence
THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
By Jennie Layne
THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE
What would you do if . . .?
AROUND THE HOUSE
By Archie Hathcock
HALE!
Laughs and chuckles

ARTICLES

CURING YAMS ELECTRICALLY
High quality, low losses
LBJ PIONEERS CO-OP
Near Texas ranch
BRACEBRIDGE HALL
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HONOR ROLL
More legislative supporters

NEWS

TARHEEL RURAL LINES
By J. C. Brown Jr.
RURAL REDEVELOPMENT
By Rep. Wright Patman

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'A Great Gully'

In a recent issue of the *Congressional Record,* this phrase is quoted: "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

The remark from Shakespeare refers to the nation's private utilities. The new "meat" being fed them comes in the form of a tax gimmick which will allow them additional millions in subsidies at the expense of utility ratepayers.

As this magazine is being printed, a fight over the subsidy is taking place on the floor of the United States Senate. It centers around a provision in the tax bill which would prohibit the Federal Power Commission from requiring utilities to pass tax savings on to consumers. The loophole came about in 1962 when Congress granted private utilities a three percent tax credit for money spent on plant expansion.

Under the proposed provision, private power companies can keep two sets of books—one for rate purposes and one for tax purposes. Thus they can simultaneously take advantage of tax credits and cut their tax bill while charging consumers at a level which presumes only a small fraction of the actual tax cut.

It's been estimated that over a 10-year period the provision would give the utilities a $1 billion subsidy. And since private power companies collect about $2 in rates to net a $1 rate of return, consumers will pony up twice that billion dollars.

Several senators have spoken out against the provision in no uncertain terms. Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee said it would turn a "tax loophole into a great gully." "The best that can be said for it," said Oregon's Sen. Wayne Morse, "is that it is economic rape." Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana says the provision is "nothing but a proposal for licensed larceny of the consumers' pocketbook."

As a member of an electric cooperative, your pocketbook is affected, too. Your cooperative, along with the others in North Carolina, buys some $10 million worth of power each year from the private utilities.

Let's hope that by the time you read this, the Senate will have decided the issue in favor of the consumers' pocketbook.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Central Electric Membership Corporation Manager Reid Harris reports that the only New Year's resolution he's made is to try to catch up on his sleep.

Ten minutes after the New Year began, the fun started. An ice storm knocked out power on parts of the system and Reid spent the rest of the night directing operations which restored service at 7:05 a.m.

He spent the next night pacing up and down the floor, until—at 4:08 a.m.—his wife gave birth to the Harris' third child, a seven-pound boy.

Two things which always come in the middle of the night are power outages and babies.

Best Line of the Year: Our medal-of-the-month award goes to Montana Sen. Lee Metcalf, who observed the nation's self-style "Investor-Owned Utilities" might better be called the "IOUs."

Columnist Dave Morrah has an article in the **Greensboro Daily News** that points out something that has always amazed me: How women—who don't know about such things—can always make electrical things work after the man of the house miserably fails.

One day, says Dave, his wife asked him to fix the vacuum cleaner, which wouldn't start.

"I started with the plug, making certain it was not defective and was pushed all the way into the socket. Then I went to the cleaner itself and listened carefully for electrical distress signals. Hearing none, I began to sniff for the smell of burned insulation," writes Dave.

"Suddenly, Pat said, 'No wonder it won't start; there's a knot in the cord!' Now you and I and all other sensible men know that a knot in the cord won't keep an electric motor from starting. But just to humor her (and prove her wrong) I pulled out the plug, untied the knot, put the plug back in and flipped the switch. The cleaner started.

"Several summers ago, our refrigerator stopped running. 'I knew it would, sooner or later,' Pat said. I asked how she knew and she pointed to the cord which ran down from the top to a socket near the floor. 'The electricity is tired of going up hill,' she told me. Now you and I and all other sensible men know that electricity doesn't care whether it's going up, down or in circles. But just to humor her (and prove her wrong) I tugged the refrigerator away from the wall and—you're right! When I plugged it into a higher socket, it started."

And you and I and all sensible men know there's a logical reason for these embarrassingly frequent happenings. Or do we?

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*

"Relax! I'm just working on a stump!"

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GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

Dear Sir:

In my opinion it would be interesting to the members of electric co-ops to know where the major candidates for Governor of North Carolina stand on rural electrification — both Democrat and Republican.

I am a member of Randolph EMC and Davie EMC, and it would be very hard for me to visualize being without them. Their service is excellent.

(Name withheld)

An excellent suggestion, and one THE CAROLINA FARMER always follows. Watch for a summary of the views of candidates in a future issue.—The Editor.

RD BURNS GOOD

Dear Sir:

I would like to tell the power company people a few things. I live 30 miles from Lenoir, N. C., served by Duke. We are on Blue Ridge EMC's lines.

We don't see Duke lines out of the city, but Blue Ridge is here and has served this area—Caldwell and Avery counties—for a long time. We, the members, don't like for Duke (city Dudes) to make a mockery of our lines. We begged Duke to run a power line up here for 20 years (people on Johns River, Globe, Edgemont, Gragg, Roseboro and this section). We were laughed at. When Blue Ridge came, we threw our oil and kerosene lamps away and can and do have modern cabins and homes up here with plenty of lights and TWH's. Now we wouldn't allow a Duke man to spend the night up here if it were known.

We have prayer meeting and preaching services every weekend; without Blue Ridge EMC, we would have to fill up an old kerosene lamp and strain our eyes out to read the Bible.

Duke wanted the people in Edgemont, Gragg, and Globe sections to sit in the dark while Duke had electricity. Thanks a million to REA and Blue Ridge EMC from us in the mountains. We can live without lightning bugs and kerosene lamps since REA and Blue Ridge came. At least we are treated like human beings and not like dogs by our EMC.

About 60 to 75 percent of the people up here said they built fires with the Reader's Digest, and they burned pretty well to be trash. They said, too, that they were ashamed to get the Reader's Digest in the public mail after the December story about the EMC's.

Print if possible—it will be appreciated. This is the way people up here feel—at least we do.

Oliver Ray Crisp
Star Route
Lenoir, N. C.

GOODWILL

Dear Mr. Pence:

Reference is made to your article in the November issue, referring to the accumulation of clothing, shoes, etc., which all of us are subject to around the house.

I do understand that you may have made these comments in a humorous vein. Nevertheless, you may be interested in knowing that Goodwill Industries is foremost in the field of collecting, reprocessing, and selling at a low price such articles as these. In Winston-Salem it . . . employs 100 handicapped persons in the processing of such articles and pays out over $200,000 a year in wages to these disabled employees. In addition, we train other handicapped persons for employment outside of Goodwill and will have placed 150 of these in outside employment during 1963.

We are collecting the same type of discarded articles you mentioned in your fine publication from 20 or 30 counties primarily in the western part of the state.

F. W. Mulcahy
Executive Director
Goodwill Industries
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Perhaps some of you will want to take note of Mr. Mulcahy's letter and make your next club project one of gathering articles these handicapped persons can reprocess.—Dick Pence.

In the farm economy of the soaring sixties, investments in modern machinery, equipment and new materials resulting from research play a vital role in every profitable operation.

Becoming more and more important in this picture is the proper use of credit, farm credit, as an integral part of the farm investment program. The best buy in short- and intermediate-term farm credit can be found at your local production credit association. Compare costs, rather than rate alone, to learn how a PCA loan can work for you.

It's important ... make a low cost PCA loan, geared to your needs, a profitable part of your farm investment program.

HOME OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Ahoskie	Henderson	Sanford
Asheboro	Hendersonville	Shelby
Asheville	Kenansville	Siler City
Boone	Kinston	Smithfield
Carthage	Laurinburg	Snow Hill
Cherryville	Louisburg	Statesville
Clinton	Lumberton	Tarboro
Columbia	Monroe	Trenton
Concord	Nashville	Wadesboro
Dunn	New Bern	Warrenton
Ellerbe	Newton	Weldon
Elizabeth City	Oxford	Wilmington
Elizabethtown	Plymouth	Washington
Fayetteville	Raeford	Winston-Salem
Forest City	Raleigh	Whiteville
Gatesville	Richlands	Wilson
Goldsboro	Reidsville	Windsor
Graham	Rocky Mount	Williamston
Greensboro	Roxboro	Yadkinville
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DEPENDABLE CREDIT

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

Scott in Lieutenant Governor's Race

ANOTHER SUPPORTER of rural electrification is in the race for Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina. Robert W. (Bob) Scott of Haw River became the first to make a public announcement that he would seek the number two post. Scott, as Master of the N. C. State Grange and Chairman of the Steering Committee of the N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power, is no stranger to rural electric co-op people. He was extremely active in behalf of the co-ops during the 1963 General Assembly.

A week before he announced for Lieutenant Governor, Scott told a press conference he was not going to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor this year.

Others expected to be in the Lieutenant Governor's race include John Jordan, Wake County Senator, and Clifton Blue, Speaker of the House in the last General Assembly. Sen. Jordan has supported rural electrification 100 percent during his two terms in the Senate. Rep. Blue, as Speaker, did not vote on rural electric issues, but his committee appointments and rulings were regarded as fair and impartial. Sen. Perry Martin of Northampton, also a friend of rural electrification and previously mentioned as a possible candidate, last month said he would not run for the Lieutenant Governorship.

The post is of unusual importance to the legislative processes, since the Lieutenant Governor appoints committees and presides over the Senate. In the 1963 General Assembly, rural electric legislation hit a burial ground in the Senate Utilities Committee, appointed by Senate President Clarence Stone, an open enemy of rural electric cooperatives.

★

AFBF again hits at REA

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation failed to adopt favorable resolutions on rural electrification from North Carolina and several other states at its December meeting in Chicago. Instead, the AFBF—as was the case last year—adopted resolutions calling for an increase in the REA interest rate and for an end to rural electric participation in the rural area development program.

The National Grange, which met in Indiana in November, again adopted strong resolutions supporting rural electrification. Both the N. C. State Grange and the N. C. Farm Bureau Federation had adopted fine resolutions supporting the program at their annual meetings earlier last year.

The AFBF failed to listen to Jerry Anderson, assistant to the general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and former editor of THE CAROLINA FARMER. Anderson appeared before the full resolutions committee of the Bureau and told of the study NRECA is doing on alternate sources of capital and interest rates and requested that AFBF take note of that study and urge that no change be made in the interest rate at least until the results are known. He also explained the attempt

of the Federal Power Commission to assert jurisdiction over electric co-ops and asked the AFBF for a resolution expressing support for bills which specifically exempt rural electrics.

The AFBF, which makes a big thing of being against the heavy hand of government interfering in local affairs, ignored the FPC issue.

★

TWO CRITICS of the rural electrification program found themselves out on a limb last month.

Florida Senator George A. Smathers admitted that he had been involved in business dealings with Bobby Baker, former secretary to the majority in the Senate, whose activities are under investigation by a Senate committee.

Last month it was Smathers who said he will introduce legislation to put new curbs on REA loans. In June, 1962, Smathers told the convention of the power companies' Edison Electric Institute that his suggestion that they visit their legislators more often was not directed to his friends in Florida. "One or the other of them (power company lobbyists) keeps a chair warm in my office most all of the time," said the Senator.

Evidently the chair warming is paying off.

And the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Edwin P. Neilan, heard some congressional comments on subsidies. Neilan has often attacked the rural electrification program, charging that co-ops are receiving government subsidies. These charges led Congressman Wright Patman of Texas to point out that Neilan's own bank in Wilmington, Del., had an average of $9.6 million of Federal money on deposit last year. The bank paid not one cent of interest on the money but was allowed to lend it out at the "going commercial rate."

Congressman Patman said "the Scrooge of Wilmington" has gone too far, and that he was going to introduce legislation to end the "juicy subsidy" to banks.

The late Gov. Kerr Scott ended the practice of depositing state money in banks and not requiring the payment of interest. Since then the interest on this money has meant millions of dollars to the taxpayers of North Carolina.

"Fortunately, The Transaction Did Turn Out Successfully"

—The News and Observer

General Assembly Honor Roll

THE CAROLINA FARMER is continuing this month its Honor Roll of the 1963 General Assembly. In this issue and the next several, we are bringing you photos and sketches of those members of the General Assembly who supported your electric cooperative. We will continue with this series until all 79 legislators who voted in favor of your co-op on each record vote are recognized.

Charles Alden Baker

Representing Pasquotank County in the 1963 General Assembly's House of Representatives was Charles A. Baker, a Democrat. He voted in favor of North Carolina's rural electrification program on all three occasions that issues affecting it arose on the floor of the House.

Born in Damascus, Va., Baker now makes his home in Elizabeth City. He is the owner and manager of the radio station there, and a member of the N. C. Association of Broadcasters.

He attended high school in Princeton, N. J., graduating in 1928.

Baker is married to the former Frances Gaskins. He is a Methodist.

Ned Everett Delamar

Ned Delamar, Democratic Representative from Pamlico County, was another of the strong supporters of rural electrification in the 1963 General Assembly. Delamar was born in Oriental. He was graduated from Oriental High School in 1937, then attended the Chicago Conservatory of Music in Chicago and Smith-Deal Massey Business College in Richmond.

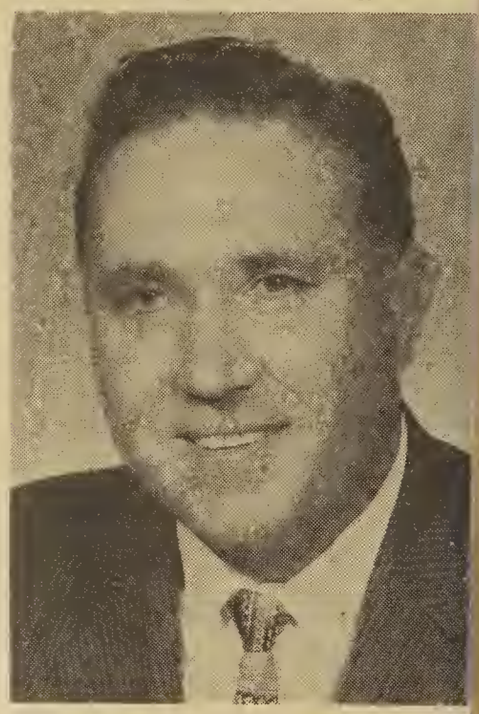
He is a Mason and a Rotarian. He also holds membership in the V.F.W. and the American Legion. Active in scouting movements, Delamar is a former scoutmaster and is presently serving as an assistant cubmaster.

A veteran of World War II, Delamar is a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army Reserve. He is vice-president of the North Carolina Coastal Plains Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. He holds numerous decorations, including the Bronze Star and the Croix de Guerre.

Delamar was a Representative in the General Assembly of 1957, the extra session in 1956, and 1959 and 1961. He has served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and vice-chairman of the Committee on Commercial Fisheries and Oyster Industry and the Committee on Veterans Legislation.

A member of the Methodist Church, Delamar has been a Sunday school teacher for the past 1(years.

He is married to the former Libby Marie Woodard and they have two children. They make their home in Oriental, where Delamar is a retail merchant.



Joseph Julian Harrington

Joseph J. Harrington, Democratic Senator from the 1st Senatorial District (Bertie, Camden Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, and Perquiman counties), voted favorably on issues involving your electric co-o on both record votes taken in th Senate.

Born in Lewiston, Harringto now makes his home there. He i engaged in the manufacture o farm machinery and serves a president of the Harringto Manufacturing Company in Lewis ton.

Harrington is a member of th Farm Equipment Institute, th North Carolina Farm Bureau Fe

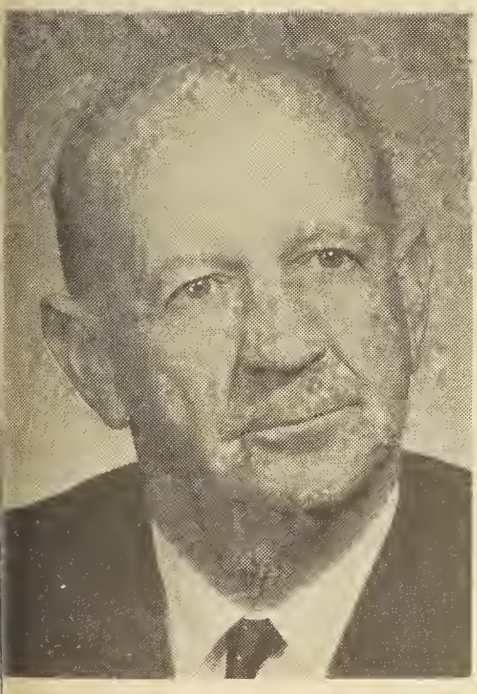
eration, the Southern Farm Equipment Association, and the Carolinas Farm Equipment Dealers' Association.

He is a Mason, having attained the 32nd Degree Scottish Rite; a Shriner; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the North Carolina AERO Club and the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association.

Harrington has served on the Lewiston-Woodville School Board and as a town commissioner.

He is a veteran of World War II. Harrington attends the Baptist Church and has been a teacher of the Young Men's Class.

He is married to the former Lettie Leigh Earley and they have three children.



Mark Wilson Bennett

The Democratic Representative from Yancey County, Mark Bennett, was one of rural electrification's staunchest supporters in the 1963 General Assembly.

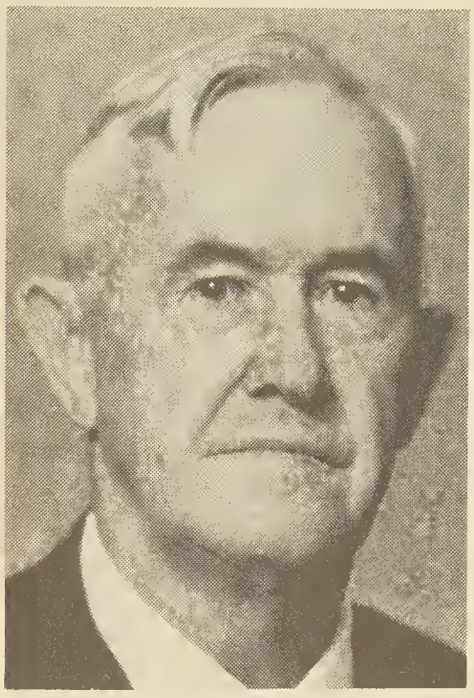
Born in Bald Creek, he was graduated from Bald Creek High School and attended Weaver College in Weaversville. Bennett makes his home in Burnsville where he is in the automobile business.

Bennett has served on the Yancey County Board of Education, and from 1948 until 1951, he was mayor of the Town of Burnsville. He is a member of the Burnsville Men's Club.

He was a Representative in the General Assembly of 1955.

Bennett is a veteran of World War II. He is a member and past commander of the Earl-Horton Post Number 122 of the American Legion, and a former commander of the 31st District of the American Legion.

He is married to the former Elizabeth Fleetwood and they have three children. He is a Methodist.



Hardy Abram Carroll

Hardy Carroll, Republican Representative from Guilford County, was another of the staunch supporters of rural electrification in the 1963 General Assembly.

Born in Danbury, Carroll attended Mountain View Institute and King High School. He received his A.B. degree from Guilford College in 1914 and the M.A. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1931. He did further work toward a doctorate degree at Trinity College of the University of Dublin in Ireland.

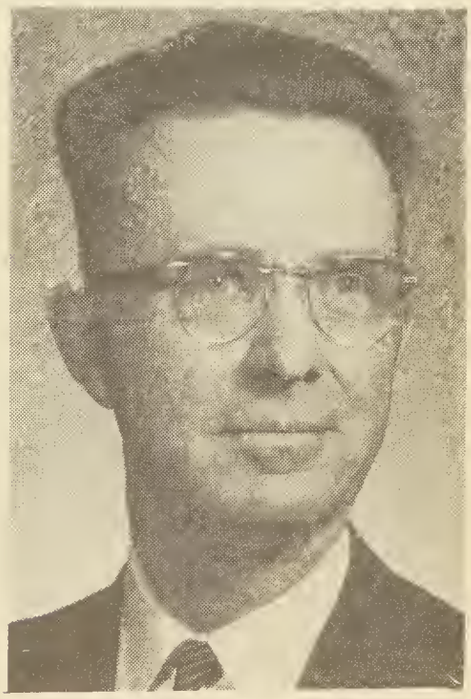
A former teacher, Carroll is a life member of the Association of Higher Education and the National Education Association. He was a member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for 47 years. He has been a member of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation for the past 37 years. A member of the American Legion for 43 years, Carroll was honored by that organization with appointment to the National Rehabilitation Committee. He is a member of Walnut Cove Lodge No. 629, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Carroll served in World War I with the Sixth Regular Army Division; he was commissioned a second lieutenant while on duty in France in 1918.

Carroll has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for the past 57 years. He has served as a deacon and Sunday School teacher for 34 years.

He is married to the former Mary Helen Bailey. They make their home near Greensboro.

EDITOR'S NOTE: After the above was written, Hardy Carroll died at the age of 72. Earlier, Austin Jones of Ashe County, who was featured in the November HONOR ROLL, died. Rural Electrification has lost two dedicated friends.



William Vance Cooper

William V. Cooper, a Democrat, represented his native Graham County in the last General Assembly. Cooper cast his vote in support of your electric membership corporation on all three record votes in the House.

Cooper, a contractor, attended Granville High School. He is a member of the Robbinsville Chamber of Commerce and an alderman on that town's council.

He is a veteran of World War II.

Baker is married to the former Birdie Duvall.

(Continued on page 21)

High Quality, Low Losses

Curing Yams Electrically

By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

From inside this plastic-domed greenhouse, the Morrises can harvest tomatoes in January. "It's purely experimental, though," says Lawrence Morris.

Vine-ripened tomatoes in January! These tomato vines are growing in a heated, plastic-domed house.

NOT too many years ago sweet potato growers dug their yams in the fall, banked a few for home consumption, and dumped the others on the market.

But more and more farmers like R. F. Morris and his son, Lawrence, of Rt. 1, Maxton, are curing their potatoes with electricity. And the results are excellent, regardless of whether they are held for the market at higher prices or held for bedding stock, as is the case on the Morris farm.

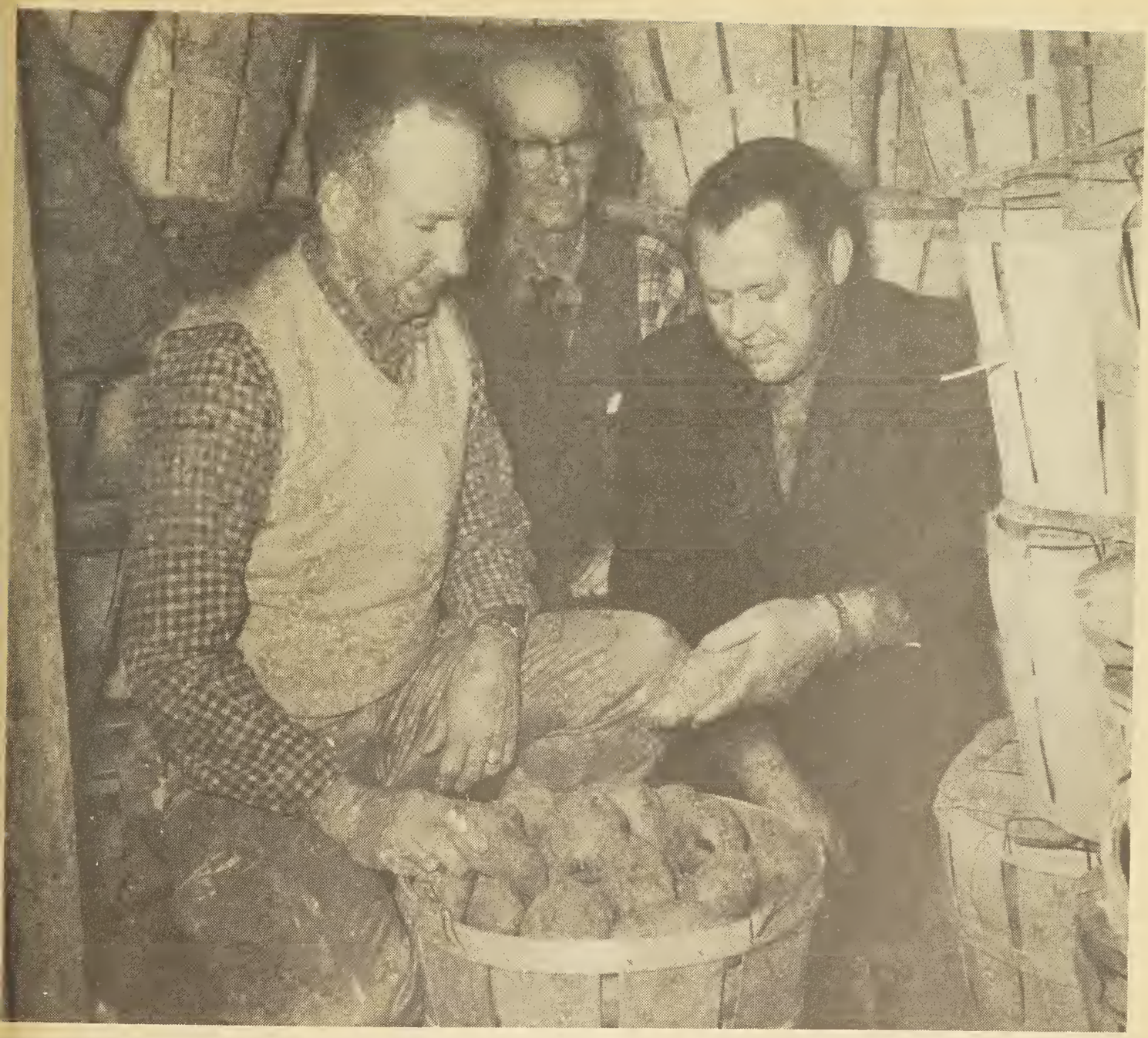
The Morrises cure and store around 1,500 bushels of potatoes each year—all of which are grown on the Morris farm.

The Morrises have been curing their potatoes electrically for several years now. Back in 1958, they were paying 15 cents per bushel to have their potatoes custom cured and stored. They decided to build their own storage facilities and do their own curing with electricity. The venture paid off on their first crop of potatoes. It cost them a little less than three cents per bushel and it was an easy matter to get the potatoes certified.

The Morrises had an existing barn which provided them with space necessary for a curing room that would take care of 1,75 bushels of potatoes. The room is a two-floor arrangement with curing and storage space on both levels. Both floors are slatted to allow free movement of air upward through the baskets of potatoes.

Morris put blanket-type insulation and a vapor barrier in the walls and the ceiling. Three inches of insulation were used in the walls and six inches in the ceiling.

Heat for curing is provided by eight 750-watt strip heaters located under the lower slatted floor. "By using several heaters," explains the younger Morris, "we



Lawrence Morris, left, his father R. F. Morris, center, and John O'Briant, electrification advisor for Lumbee River EMC, examine basket of cured yams.

get even heat distribution and curing throughout the room. We don't have any hot spots such as you'd find in older houses where a single stove has to provide heat for the entire house."

Ability to control heat and humidity is most important in the curing of sweet potatoes. The insulation provides a means of holding the heat within the room and a thermostat provides the necessary control. A temperature of 85 degrees (F.) is maintained during the 10- to 14-day curing period and 55 degrees is maintained throughout the storage period.

A relative humidity of around 85 to 90 percent is maintained during the curing period, but during storage the Morrises try to hold it around 70 percent. They do this by regulating the flow of air through the room. Enough moisture to maintain the high humidity conditions comes from the ground.

What about the cost of curing this year? "Well," says Lawrence, "I'd have to do some figuring to give an exact cost, but I could quickly say that we've been well pleased with the cost of operation. We get mighty good results and we've had very little loss due to rotting."

The Morrises use most of their potatoes on their own farm. They bed them in the spring and sell potato plants. The potato plants, in addition to other plants such as cabbage, onion, tomato and pepper, are sold on local markets in Robeson and surrounding counties.

Last year, on sort of an experimental basis, the Morrises started growing winter tomatoes in a plastic-domed structure. "But," says Lawrence, "this is something that requires a lot of management and a lot of man-hours. We enjoy working at it and so far it's been a satisfactory operation."

THE LBJ RANCH, served electricity by the Pedernales Electric Cooperative of Johnson City, Texas, the rural electric system the new U. S. President helped organize.

LBJ Pioneers A Texas Rural Electric Co-op

By ROLAND OLSON
NRECA Washington Correspondent

A raw December wind was sweeping across central Texas from the Panhandle as Hugo Weinheimer bade reporters goodbye from the front porch of his modest farm home near here. Though the day was gloomy, Mr. Weinheimer was radiant, for he had been talking about two of his favorite subjects—his neighbor, Lyndon Johnson, and rural electrification.

Hugo Weinheimer speaks knowledgeably on both subjects. Not only is he a community historian, but he also has the distinction of being the first president of the Pedernales Electric Cooperative of Johnson City, the rural electric system serving the LBJ Ranch, home of the new U. S. President—the first President to be a member of an electric co-op.

Weinheimer's farm is located only 1½ miles from the LBJ ranch—now commonly referred to as the "Texas White House." Both residences stand on the banks of the Pedernales River, a rocky stream meandering through the community.

WEINHEIMER is retired now so he has time to reflect on his—and Johnson's—activities in securing rural electrification for their area.

"If it hadn't been for Lyndon Johnson," he said, "it would have been years and years before we got rural electrification."

To understand why LBJ's efforts were needed to prevent delays in electrifying central Texas, one needs to understand the area itself. Blanco County, of which Johnson City is the county seat, is known as the "cedar-break" country. The rolling, tree-studded land is so rocky that it is not suitable for dirt farming.

"And it won't be," said a neighboring rancher, "until everybody can afford a diamond-pointed plow."

DURING THE late 1930's when electric co-ops were being organized, farmers and ranchers had not recovered from the economic devastation caused by the depression and compounded by an extended drought. Money for membership dues and "light bills" was hard to find.

"We would tell prospective members that they needed to raise only two more hogs a year to pay for a year's electricity," Weinheimer recalls. Despite this seemingly insignificant expense, it was still difficult to convince everybody that rural electrification would work.

Even the infant Rural Electrification Administration was hesitant to lend money for such a risky venture. "You have too much land and not enough people," an REA official told the organizers. In the early years, REA determined that three potential consumers per mile of line were needed if co-ops were to succeed. Pedernales could command only 1.3 consumers.

THIS WAS the situation facing the young congressman, Lyndon Johnson. Obviously, drastic measures were needed if rural areas in central Texas were to be electrified.

The first order of business was to secure a $1.3-million REA loan to string the initial distribution lines. This was obtained by Johnson, who went directly to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and successfully pleaded the case for a loan to Pedernales.

Weinheimer remembers well the spring day in 1938 when he, as president of Pedernales, signed the agreement for the REA loan.

"It was a great honor," he said, "and one of the most exciting experiences in my life."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S interest in the young congressman was well-known at the time. In fact, Roosevelt once offered the post of REA Administrator to Johnson. It was declined, however, because LBJ said he preferred to stay in Congress.

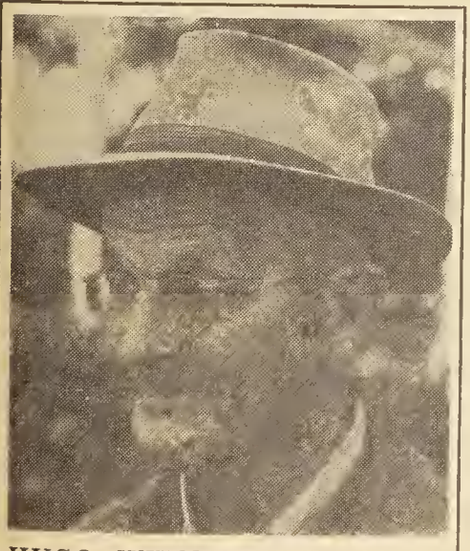
The need to obtain low-cost wholesale power loomed as the next challenge in Pedernales' struggle to electrify the area. The Lower Colorado River Authority, a state agency that had built a series of power-producing dams on the Colorado River, provided the answer.

Heading a team of negotiators, Lyndon Johnson again helped his co-op by working out an agreement with LCRA in which Pedernales made payments during its first years of four mills per kilowatt hour.

ORGANIZERS recall other efforts made by Lyndon Johnson on behalf of Pedernales. A major problem for the fledgling co-op, a local rural electric leader declared, was the need for a building to house the system's operations.

Johnson solved the problem, the leader said, by recruiting young men working with the National Youth Administration who helped farmers construct the building which still serves as the co-op's headquarters.

Rural electric pioneers here will tell of many other instances in which the co-op was aided by Lyndon Johnson. Some say he offered Texas-style hats to those who signed up the most members; others tell how he spearheaded a drive to reduce the minimum monthly bills from $2.45 to $1.25. Johnson's belief in rural electrification is also evident in the latest addition to his ranch—an all-electric guest home.



HUGO WEINHEIMER, first president of Pedernales Electric. "Lyndon Johnson assisted in every way possible to help us organize our co-op," he says.

MAIN STREET, Johnson City, Texas—population 611, hometown of President Johnson and headquarters of Pedernales Electric. Workmen are stringing heavier lines to the LBJ Ranch to meet the expanded power needs of the "Texas White House."

Now that Lyndon Johnson is President, there will, of necessity, be changes. The influx of tourists, newsmen and the curious has given Johnson City the appearance of a boom town.

TOURISTS can find the house in which LBJ lived as a schoolboy and then take the pleasant motor trip to the ranch. Though they can't drive on the property anymore, visitors can gaze at the ranch from across the Pedernales River. If they don't want to sound like tourists, they can give the river the local pronunciation—Purrdn-Nallas.

Welcoming signs that once read, "Johnson City, Home of Pedernales Electric Co-op, Inc.," are being changed to "Home Town of Lyndon B. Johnson."

The ascension of Lyndon Johnson to the Presidency has not, however, left the local citizenry without problems.

ONE OF the intangibles was expressed by an employee of Pedernales Electric who wondered whether "we can still call him 'Lyndon' or if we should now address him as 'Mr. President.' "

Whatever the answer, members of Pedernales are obviously proud of their association with Johnson. Witness to this is a large portrait of LBJ which hangs conspicuously in the front offices of the co-op. The inscription, in the President's handwriting, reads, "To the management, employees and Board of Directors of a great electric system—from your friend, Lyndon B. Johnson."

What is most important to the farmers and ranchers in Johnson's home community, however, is the oft-expressed conviction that his efforts on behalf of "the little man" in building rural electrification now stand him in good stead as our nation's leader.

The Continuing Need For Rural Redevelopment

By WRIGHT PATMAN
House of Representatives
First Congressional District,
Texas

DURING the 1950's, 1,500 of the 3,100 counties showed a decline in population, as did most communities of less than 2,500 persons. Displaced farmers and rural people by the millions packed up and headed for the cities to look for work.

Today, many of these same people—ill-equipped by training and handicapped by age—are forced to eke out a living at poorly paid, unskilled jobs. And many of them cannot get any work at all.

THE MARCH of technology has created this strange paradox in our land. On the one hand, it has produced a standard of living for many which was undreamed of a generation ago. On the other hand, it has destroyed the economic base of hundreds of rural areas. Thus, in the midst of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known, there is widespread depression and unemployment.

The deterioration of rural counties began with the mechanization of farming. But, it was a gradual process until after World War II. Now it has reached a critical point.

Unless we reverse this trend, we can expect that in a few years there will be more than 600 counties—one-fifth of the nation's total—which will be little better than "poor farms." And it will cost taxpayers billions of dollars in relief payments to support the destitute inhabitants of these economically blighted areas.

IT IS obvious that agriculture as a base for supporting the economy is woefully insufficient in all but a relatively few of the nation's rural counties. In 1961, per capita farm income was $1,373, of which $474 came from nonfarm sources. In comparison, per capita income of the nonfarm population for the same year was $2,345, or 41.4 percent greater than the average net income of farm people.

Some prominent economists and business leaders believe that the solution to the rural problem is to move unemployed and underemployed farmers and rural people to the cities. This attitude demonstrates a tragic refusal to face up to the realities of the situation or to understand the serious implications it presents not only to the future welfare of rural communities, but to our cities as well.

Generally, our cities have more problems than they can handle now, including unemployment and lack of adequate housing and schools. They cannot be expected to welcome thousands of displaced ruralites to aggravate their already serious problems.

MOREOVER, a great number of the rural unemployed have strong ties to their local communities, and understandably refuse to pull up stakes to join the trek to the cities where they would face a future with little hope. In my opinion, it makes better sense to help rural people develop new opportunities at home. And this can be done through the cooperation of government and people. We have made a good start in this direction through redevelopment programs such as that of the Area Redevelopment Administration, the USDA's Rural Areas Development Program and others.

The results of these programs, since early in 1961 when the Administration and Congress launched a nationwide rural redevelopment effort, are impressive. More important than Federal assistance, however, is the amount of funds and effort that local people have invested in rebuilding their communities.

A survey by the Rural Electrification Administration of the activities of rural electric co-ops in rural area development shows that co-ops helped to launch 402 projects between July, 1961, and December, 1962. These projects involved more than a quarter billion dollars in financing of which less than 10 percent came from government sources. These projects are providing 30,000 new jobs plus another 20,000 indirect jobs. The funds made available for redevelopment by the government represent "seed corn money" and, in the great majority of cases, are in the form of loans which must be repaid with interest.

AS A RESULT of these new programs, there are millions of dollars' worth of new factories, new homes, new water systems

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this article Representative Wright Patman of Texas, one of the most distinguished and respected members of Congress, discusses the need for rural redevelopment.

Representative Patman's 35-year career in Congress has been characterized by consistent championing of the interests of farm and rural people and small businessmen. He is presently seeking legislation to enable the Area Redevelopment Administration to effectively continue assisting communities create new jobs for the unemployed.

He is chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, ranking member of the House Committee on Small Business, a member of the Joint Economic Committee and chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

new sewer systems, and new recreational facilities giving hope and a better life to rural areas. Thousands of new jobs are helping to stem out-migration.

As might be expected, these programs, particularly those of the Area Redevelopment Administration, are being greeted with cries of "waste" and "subsidy" by a claque of critics. But, of course, this is no surprise to rural electric co-op members who have heard the same charges hurled at the REA program for over a quarter of a century.

One of the most important of the redevelopment programs—the ARA—has been singled out as the target of especially vicious attacks. These ARA critics generally support subsidies for big business, but they are opposed to the ARA program which makes loans to create new jobs in distressed areas despite the fact that ARA loans must be repaid to the government with interest.

IF THE ARA program does not get additional support from Congress this year, it will be extremely handicapped. Applications for ARA assistance from distressed areas far exceed funds authorized. Unless Congress approves legislation pending before it to provide more funds for loans, plans for developing new job-producing enterprises will have to be abandoned in many rural areas. That would be a severe blow to the hopes of distressed sections of our nation.

How this nation can neglect area redevelopment in America, while at the same time distributing billions of dollars to be used for similar purposes in foreign lands, is something that many good and sincerely patriotic Americans cannot understand.

Think of this! Just about everybody gets foreign aid except some communists and all Americans! Loans of the ARA type are made to the rest of the world by six agencies, three of which are entirely financed by the United States, and the other three receive the major part of their support from our tax money. If our distressed areas were foreign countries, they would get assistance.

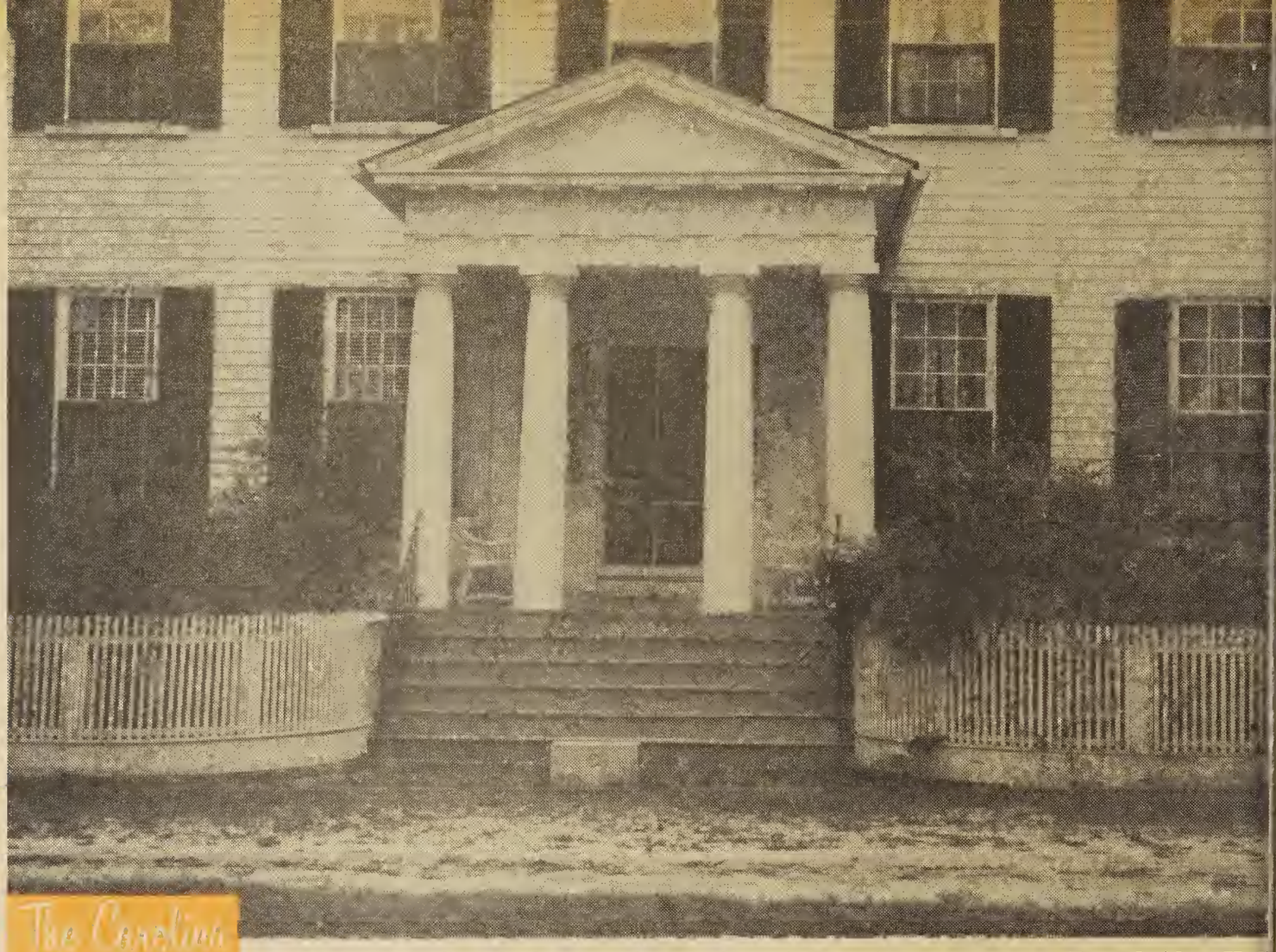
If we are going to keep one-fifth of the nation's counties from becoming little more than "poor houses" dependent on welfare payments for their existence, then we shall have to give renewed support to the only alternative which holds promise of solving the economic paradox. And that is a comprehensive program of area development which combines the resources of government at all levels with the efforts of rural residents.

Wright Patman

EXPERIENCE of the last two and a half years shows that this approach can produce successful results. It indicates that helping local people solve their own problems is the most practical and economical way to keep much of rural America from becoming a ward of the State.

I am proud that the nation's rural electric systems are providing important assistance in rural redevelopment. They recognize that they have a vital stake in the survival of rural America since they serve in 80 percent of the nation's counties.

Basically, rural redevelopment is much like the REA program which is helping to do a job that local people were unable to do by themselves. The combination of local initiative and government credit through loans is bringing modern electric living to rural areas. This same combination can save rural America from economic collapse.



Stately Doric columns form impressive entrance to Bracebridge Hall

Bracebridge Hall

By JENNIE LAYNE

He who loves an old house
Never loves in vain,
How can an old house
Used to sun and rain
To lilac and larkspur,
And an elm above,
Ever fail to answer
The heart that gives it love?
—Isabel Fiske Conant
"Old House," Stanza I.

IN Edgecombe County, near Old Sparta, there stands a stately old home "used to sun and rain, to lilac and larkspur, and an elm above," and in it lives a lady who has known and loved it as her own for more than half a century.

The house is known as Bracebridge Hall and its mistress today is Mrs. Elias Carr III, widow of the son of North Carolina's forty-eighth governor.

Mrs. Carr, a woman of infinite charm and gracious manner, came to Bracebridge Hall as a young bride in 1903. With the exception of some time spent in California and abroad after the death of her husband in 1923, Mrs. Carr has been at home in this splendid example of Jeffersonian architecture ever since.

As a wife and mother, Mrs. Car cherishes Bracebridge Hall no only as a house of magnificen stature, but also as the home sh has known and kept for the great er part of her life and for th memories, both happy and sad, o the time she has spent there.

Named after the book of th same name by Washington Irving Bracebridge Hall was built in 182 by Jonas Johnston Carr, father o Governor Elias Carr (1893-1897) A showplace in its day, once sur rounded by more than 2,000 fertil acres, Bracebridge remains muc the same today as when it wa built. The stables and the car riage house, once considered in dispensable in the operation of s large and fine an estate, hav gone, but remnants of the ol

lave quarters, ice house, dairy, nd several other such outbuild-ıgs are still standing.

Turning off the road and into ıe drive, you are immediately :ruck with a feeling of solidness, f stability, and permanence hich seems to dominate the house nd its spreading grounds. Pas-ng beneath the great oaks and ms which are scattered over the wn and arriving in front of the d-fashioned carriage stoop at the ot of the steps, you find yourself eling a bit disappointed when a veried servant fails to appear to sher you into the great house self.

Any disappointment, however, is on vanished with the arrival of rs. Carr herself to open the big uble doors to greet you and in-te you in. It was through these me doors, legend has it, that ankee cavalrymen, enraged at nding the family heirlooms gone, rew the remaining furnishings t of the house.

Passing through a large hall-ay, fashioned after those found the old English manor houses, u catch a glimpse of the grace-l stairway leading to rooms ove and an old grandfather ock. Mrs. Carr referred to this airway as the "Sunday steps." ıe explained that there was an-her stairway just behind the ll and that this was the way me of the old servants used to stinguish between the two. The andfather clock, she says, is der than the house itself.

Following her into the old-fash-ned drawing room at the front the house, you feel as if you e almost stepping backward over e threshold of time into an era by candles and peopled with autiful ladies and gallant ntlemen whose every want was tended by those who lived out ck in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In this drawing room there is a de white mantle over a deep eplace with brass fittings. The eplace is closed now and the hes are no longer swept away ch morning as they once were, t what lovely visions must have ce flickered through this room th its high ceilings and spark-g French chandelier. The walls e covered with the quaint floral nt of the original wallpaper.

Mrs. Elias Carr, III, Mistress of Bracebridge Hall.

Over in one corner stands an old square Steinway piano. Above it hangs a portrait of the Governor, whom history books describe as a "modest, unassuming typical southern gentleman with positive convictions, a clean character, and a host of friends."

Chairs and settees of Victorian style upholstered in the original satin brocade now covered with linen furnish the room with elegant comfort. An old mahogany whatnot contains many of Mrs. Carr's treasured heirlooms and family pictures.

A woman who loves and appreciates fine antiques, Mrs. Carr explained that for her it is not only the historical but also the personal relation between people and things that enhances the value of old pieces. Mrs. Carr is fond of the stories connected with many of the ornaments and decorative pieces found at Bracebridge Hall, and it is a delight to hear her reminisce. She mentioned the lovely rug covering the wide floorboards on which we were standing. The dark red carpet with a gold border covered almost the entire room.

Jonas Carr had the rug brought over from Edinborough in Scotland just after the house was completed. Wearing thin now with the tread of countless footsteps, but still plainly visible, are the emblems of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which are woven into it—the rose of England, the Irish shamrock, the thistle of Scotland and the Welch plume.

Leaving the drawing room and crossing the hall, you enter the dining room with its heavy mahogany sideboards and large table. The chairs are Hepplewhite and the carpet a deep red. Between two tall windows stands an old mahogany cabinet containing some of Mrs. Carr's most valuable china.

Behind the dining room is the old butler's pantry—"victim" of a transformation from the past to the present. It's now a modern electrically-equipped kitchen. Originally, the house had a separate, outside kitchen in the back,

(Continued on page 20)

just 'tween you and me

•• by Jennie

If you don't think there's anything particularly special about the brand new year that just rolled in, ask the next few single girls you meet if it has any significance for them. You may be hard pressed to find one who will admit it, but they all **"know"** what year this is and, chances are, they'd like to take advantage of it (and who can blame them?).

You see, 1964 A.D. isn't just another year on any "Miss's" calendar; it's known rather as 1964 L.Y. That's short for Leap Year, that happy time when a maiden's unclaimed heart is supposed to flutter hopefully in pursuit of true love. And according to an ancient Chinese calendar, the pursuit may not be in vain, for 1964—The Year of the Dragon, as Oriental time is reckoned—promises to be "lucky," "fortunate," and "beneficient."

No one seems to know just how the idea got started, but sometime, somehow in the dark and distant past the legend began permitting women to propose to men during Leap Year. Says the **Encyclopaedia Britannica,** "Of the custom for women to woo during Leap Year no satisfactory explanation has ever been offered."

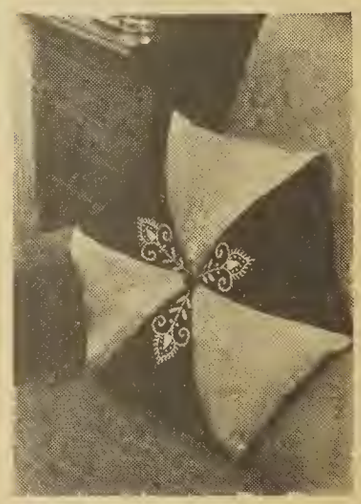
The earliest reference to the Leap Year marital custom is to be found in an ancient Scottish law of 1288. The law read: "It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir maist blissit Megeste, for lik yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to taik hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted (punished by fining) in ye sum or less."

The original purpose of Leap Year was to keep our earthly calendar in line with the solar year and thus in tune with the four seasons. Normally, one calendar year equals 365 days. But actually it takes Old Mother Earth 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and something between 45 and 47 seconds to make the annual trip around the sun. A little quick addition and you can easily see what would happen if nothing had been done to allow for these additional 340-odd minutes. We'd be suffering heat waves in January and snow storms in July.

Critics of our modern American culture have long lamented the quiet passing of romanticism between the sexes. And so it doesn't seem too surprising that the age-old remedy for spinsterhood is fast loosing its appeal as Leap Year begins to assume its purely practical function. But before it fades entirely and Sadie Hawkin's Day is gone forever, may I, in the spirit of Juno, ancient Roman goddess of women and marriage, ask of you one question:

"Will you, dear reader, be my Valentine?"

Free Patterns



Floral Spray Pillow

Against a combination of light and dark panels, a spray of fanciful flowers springs from the center of this hexagonal pillow. So pretty and comfortable, you will want to have more than one of these. Directions for embroidering this unusual pillow are available free of charge. Just mail a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope with your request for Leaflet No. 1920 to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

A Sweater For You

It's a beautiful open-front jacket style sweater, with long sleeves, round neckline, and an attractive border design. Best of all, it's a quick-knit, easily worked up on large needles. Free directions for this knitted jacket are available and they are yours for the asking. Just send in your request for Leaflet No. PK 9022, along with a stamped, self-addressed long envelope to: The Carolina Homemaker P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh

To: The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

____Leaflet No. PE 1920_____Hexagonal Pillow

____Leaflet No. PK 9022_____Quick-Knit Sweater

My Name Is _____

Address _____

_____

The Name of My EMC Is _____
(Your Electric Membership Corporation)

Comment, If Any _____

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This Offering of Patterns Expires May 1, 1964

FAMILY FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE
Coordinator of Women's Activities, NRECA

"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." Both President Kennedy and President Johnson quoted this age-old saying.

President Kennedy took the first step on behalf of U. S. consumers when he named a Consumer Advisory Council in 1962. Now President Johnson has taken the second step.

Just as the New Year started, he named Mrs. sther Peterson his Special Assistant for Consumer ffairs. Thus the U. S. consumer gained a spokes- an in the White House. In addition to being the resident's assistant, she will head a new group— ıe President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

What does all this mean? Consumer interests— ours and mine—have been upgraded. We now have woman representing us at the top level and heading a group reporting directly to the President on onsumer affairs.

Two Presidents have taken two steps toward elping consumers gain a voice in Washington. It eems to me the third step is ours to take. Mrs. eterson is a one-woman lobby on our behalf. Howver, we must tell her what we want if she is to peak for us.

One administration spokesman calls Mrs. Peterın in her new role a guardian of the nation's arket basket, a sort of "super-ambassador of the ohnson Administration to the nation's consumers, hich includes just about everybody."

Mrs. Peterson says she plans a series of regional nferences to receive firsthand reports on conımer problems directly from the people. She wants ıe homemakers of America to write her their oubles.

"Letters are just as good as person-to-person lks," she says. "I expect to learn a great deal from e women buyers of America."

A native of Utah, Mrs. Peterson graduated from igham Young University and Columbia Univerty Teachers College. She has been a school teach-, labor union official, sub-Cabinet officer, and memaker. She is the wife of a retired Foreign rvice officer and mother of four children. And e does her own marketing!

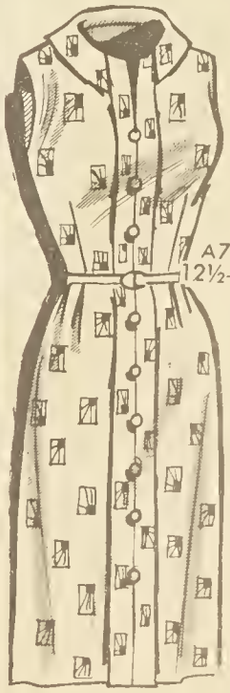
"I know firsthand what the housewife faces when e goes to a store," she says.

Mrs. Peterson adds her consumer job to others e already has. She is assistant secretary of ıbor and Director of the Women's Bureau. She is so executive vice-chairman of the Interior-Dertmental Committee on the Status of Women, a oup set up by President Kennedy in one of his st executive orders.

FASHIONS

4824—Busy-day casual — just straight-away sewing; smocking at neckline. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric. Smocking transfer. 35¢

9073—Sun-fun trio for the little miss. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 top 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric; slacks 1⅝ yards; shorts ¾ yard. 35¢



A702—Slimming lines—note panel-effect, buttons. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

DRESS PATTERNS 4824, A702, 9073 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each.

Add 10¢ for each pattern for 1st-class mailing.
Send orders (with coin) to:

CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

Scandinavian Salad

From Mrs. Melvin H. Jones of Granite Falls comes this month's Kitchen Corner recipe for Scandinavian Salad, a favorite at the Jones house.

Mrs. Jones writes that she and her husband and their son, Herbert Whitley, live on a farm 2½ miles out of Granite Falls up in Caldwell County and receive their electricity from Blue Ridge EMC.

From her long list of interests and activities, we've decided that anyone who tried to "keep up" with this Mrs. Jones would just be left breathless. This busy, energetic housewife is constantly on the go in her community, her church, her garden club and the many other organizations of which she is a member. She says that she has recently been writing a series of articles on the day lily which were featured in the Granite Falls newspaper in conjunction with the "People for Progress Plan." As president of her local garden club, Mrs. Jones spearheaded a drive to beautify her community by planting day lilies, the official town flower, around Granite Falls.

Despite her busy schedule, Mrs. Jones writes that she looks forward to the Kitchen Corner recipes each month and wanted to share the one below with you.

To save Mrs. Jones's recipe, just clip along dotted lines, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and your family: the size of your family, what pleases them most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Mrs. Melvin H. Jones
Route 1, Granite Falls, N. C.

SCANDINAVIAN SALAD

1 Large can beans (French) or your own green beans
1 Large can small peas
1 Can (7 oz.) pimiento, chopped
1 Bunch green onions, chop tops and all (or 2 large onions, chopped)
1 Bunch celery, chopped
Salt

Combine the above ingredients and mix well.

Then mix together the following:

½ Cup oil
1 Cup vinegar
1¼ Cups sugar
½ Teaspoon paprika
2 Tablespoons water

Mix thoroughly and pour over vegetables. Place in large glass jar, cap, and refrigerate. Will keep for days.

Bracebridge Hall

(Continued from page 17)

but this has since been destroyed. A second kitchen was added by the governor's wife in 1884, but that, too, has been converted—it's now used for storage space.

Mrs. Carr no longer needs a separate kitchen because elaborate mealtime preparations, once an everyday ritual at Bracebridge Hall, are a thing of the past. Too, the availability of electricity—provided by Edgecombe-Martin County EMC—means that today's kitchen is more compact and convenient.

In the back of the house is the library which Mrs. Carr uses today as her sitting room. It is filled with antiques and the things she loves—old tables, comfortable chairs, bookcases filled with volumes, and a desk once used by Jonas Carr.

Interested in the historical preservation of old homes such as her own, Mrs. Carr expressed her despair at the thought of their going unkept and left to the ravages of time. Such is not the case at Bracebridge Hall, and doubtless will never be while she is mistress of the manor.

One of the problems of owning a lovely old home such as Bracebridge Hall is that more frequently than is often convenient people stop to ask if they may see it, and such was the case on my first visit. Just as I was leaving some friends of Mrs. Carr's from down the way dropped by with some friends of theirs from out of state who wanted to have a closer look at the house. Mrs. Carr, gracious as ever, seemed delighted with their interest and welcomed the opportunity to once again "show" her lovely home. I couldn't help but envy them the treat they had in store.

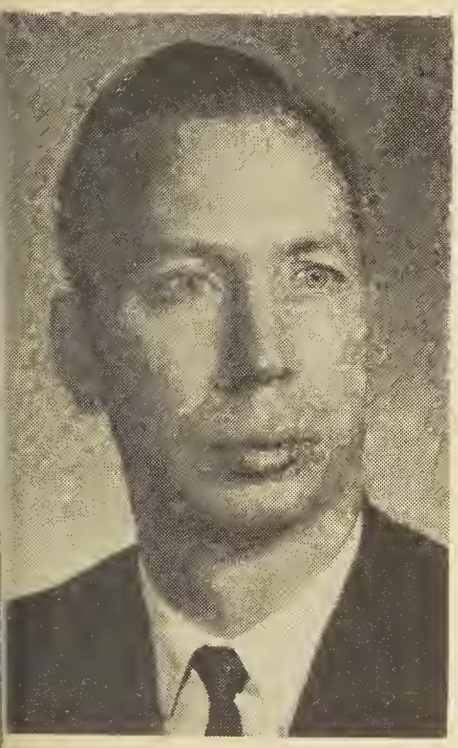
Someone once said that a house is infinitely communicative and tells many things. If this is so, and I think it is, Bracebridge Hall whispers in tones mellow with age and strong with life of days long ago and yet to come. Truly . . .

"He who loves an old house
Never loves in vain . . ."

Mrs. Carr would tell you that.

HONOR ROLL

(Continued from page 9)



Robert Leatherwood, III

Representing Swain County in e 1963 General Assembly was obert Leatherwood, III, a Demo- at. He voted in support of rural ectrification on all three record tes in the House.

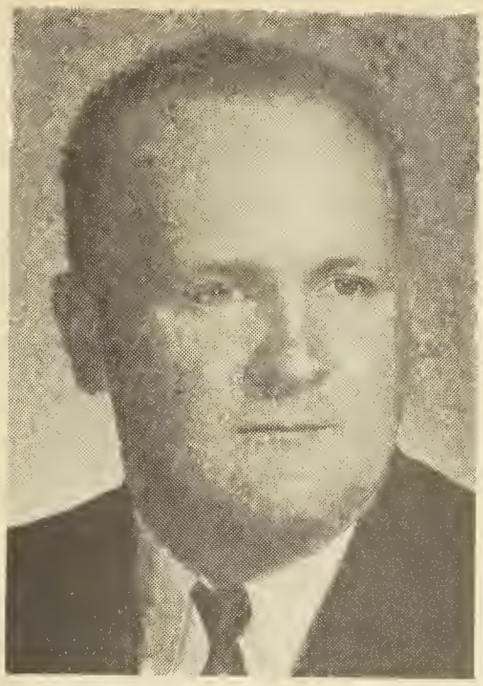
Leatherwood, a lawyer, was rn in Bryson City and attended ain County schools. He attend- Wake Forest College and the tional University of Mexico. In 51, he was graduated from the ake Forest School of Law and eived the LL.B. degree.

He is a member of the North rolina Bar Association, and was sident of the 30th Judicial Dis- ct Bar in 1962.

Leatherwood has served as sident of the Swain County amber of Commerce and secre- y of the Swain County Demo- tic Executive Committee. He s a representative in the Gen- l Assembly of 1961.

He is a veteran of World War II, ing served with the 517th achute Infantry from 1943 il 1944. He is Presbyterian.

eatherwood is married to the ner Mercedith Eleanor Shook they have two children.



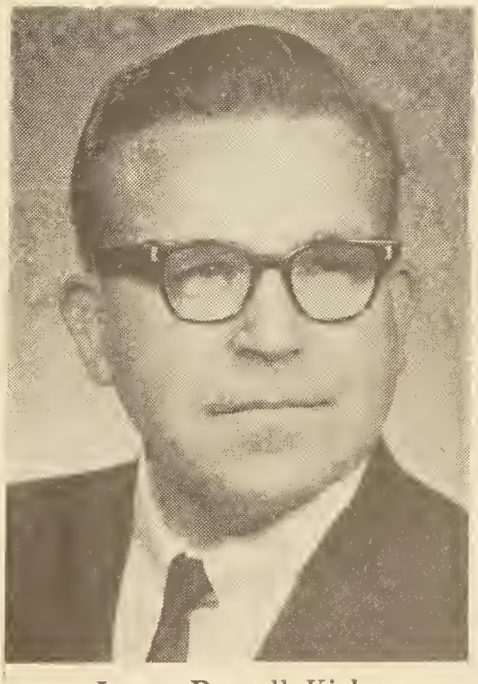
Thomas Elisha Bebber, Jr.

Tom Bebber, Jr., a Democrat, represented Alexander County in the 1963 General Assembly. He voted in support of rural electrification on all three record votes in the House.

A farmer, Bebber was born in Alexander County. He was graduated from high school in 1956. He served as sheriff of Alexander County from 1959 until 1962.

He is married to the former Hilda Branton and they make their home on Rt. 4, Taylorsville.

Bebber is a member of the Baptist Church.



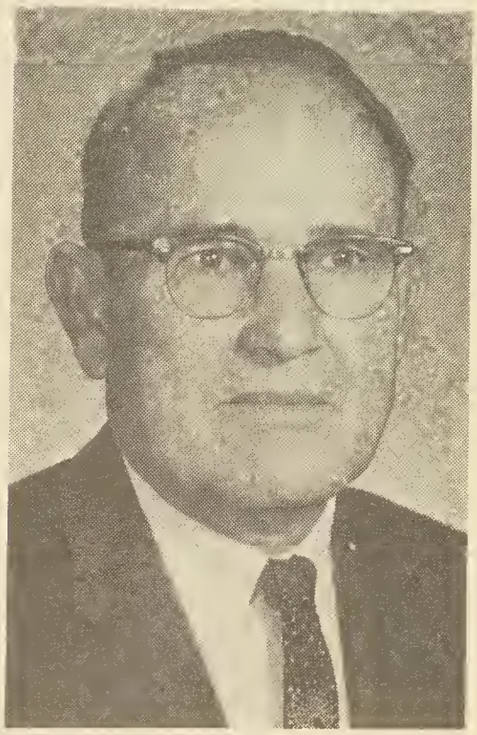
James Russell Kirby

James R. Kirby, Democratic Senator from the 6th Senatorial District (Franklin, Nash, and Warren), was born in Wilson County. He voted favorably on issues affecting your cooperative on both Senate record votes.

He was graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1943 with a B.S. degree in commerce. In 1948, he received the LL.B. degree from the University's Law School. He is a lawyer with offices in Wilson.

Kirby is both a Mason and an Elk. He is a veteran of World War II, having served with the U. S. Army from 1943 to 1945.

He is married to the former Rebekah Fulghum, and they have three children.



Walter Jones Lupton

Walter J. Lupton, Democratic Representative from Hyde County in the last General Assembly, voted in favor of North Carolina's rural electrification program each time that the issue came before the House.

Lupton was born in Scranton and graduated from high school at Swan Quarter in 1924. He attended the University of North Carolina and also the University Law School. He is a farmer.

He served as county accountant for Hyde County from 1933 to 1940, and from 1954 to 1956 was County Democratic Chairman for his county. He has also worked with the Farmers Home Administration in Hyde County.

Lupton is a Mason and has

(Continued on next page)

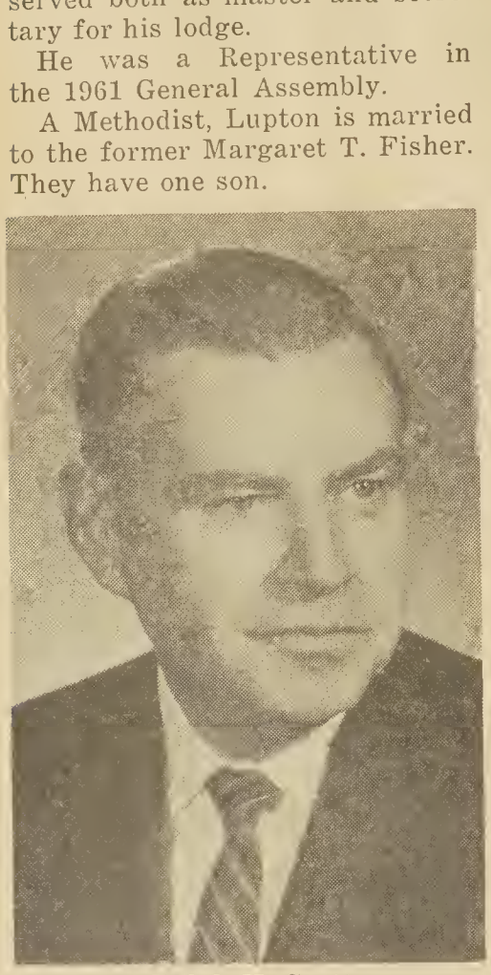
Honor Roll

(Continued from page 21)

served both as master and secretary for his lodge.

He was a Representative in the 1961 General Assembly.

A Methodist, Lupton is married to the former Margaret T. Fisher. They have one son.



Ralph H. Scott

Ralph Scott, a Democrat, represented the 16th District in the 1963 General Assembly's Senate.

Scott, who voted favorably on the two Senate issues involving rural electrification, wrote THE CAROLINA FARMER that he was "glad to be of help to rural electrification in the last legislature." He also pointed out that members of electric co-ops would do well to "keep their minds on the things that mean something to us, which is rural electrification" when they vote.

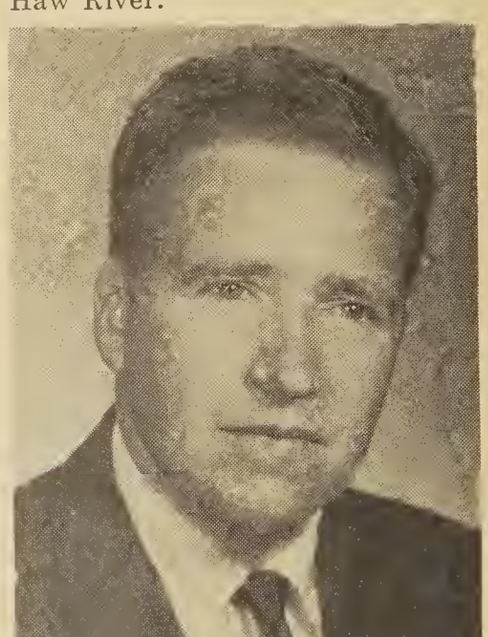
Scott was born near Haw River, attended Hawfields High School and later received his B.S. degree from North Carolina State. He is president of Melville Dairy, Inc.

He is a member of the Optimist Club; the Kiwanis Club; the Chamber of Commerce; the Merchants Association; North Carolina Dairy Products Association; North Carolina Jersey Breeders Association; Raleigh, Durham and Burlington Dairy Council; the N. C. Farm Bureau and the N.C. State Grange. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights Templar, the Royal Arch Masons and Oasis Temple.

Scott is a former county commissioner (1944-50) and was a member of the General Assembly in 1951, 1953, 1961 and 1963. A Presbyterian, he is chairman of his church's board of deacons.

He is married to the former Hazeleene Tate and the couple has three children. They live near Haw River.

Pictures and sketches of additional legislators who supported rural electrification will appear next month.



Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.

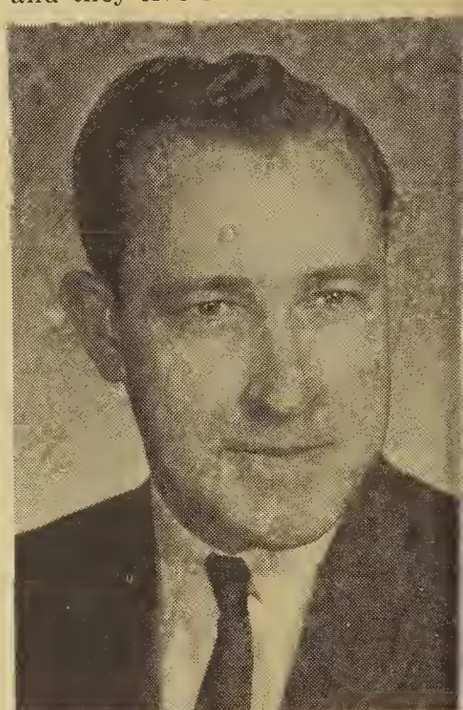
Pat Taylor, a Democrat, represented Anson County during the 1963 General Assembly. He voted favorably on all three roll calls concerning rural electrification issues, and — as a member of the House Public Utilities Committee—was a consistent supporter of rural electrification.

He was born in Wadesboro, attended McCallie School in Chattanooga, Tenn., and later received his B.S. in commerce and his law degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Taylor is a member of the Civi tan Club, the American Legion the Optimists Club, the Youn Democrats, Phi Gamma Delta Delta Sigma Pi and Phi Delt Phi.

He served in the U.S. Marin Corps in 1945-46 and in 1951-52 a a First Lieutenant. He has bee a Representative in the Genera Assembly since 1955.

A Methodist, he is married t the former Elizabeth Lockhar and they live in Wadesboro.



William Robert Pope

Bill Pope, a Democrat, rep sented Iredell County in the Hou of Representatives in the 19 General Assembly. He voted favor of electric co-ops on three record votes.

Pope was born in Mount Mou and attended Davidson H i School and Davidson College, fr which he received his B.S. degr He later received his law deg from the University of No Carolina.

Pope is a lawyer and serves counsel for Cornelius EMC. was judge of Mooresville Reco er's Court from 1952 to 1962, currently is a trustee of Mitch College, Statesville. He is a Ma and a veteran of U.S. Navy serv in World War II. He is a Pres terian.

He is married to the for Ina Amelia Barber and they h six children. Their address Mount Mourne.

"What Would You Do If Your Boyfriend Dated Your Best Girlfriend?"

Sandra

"I think it depends on how close a friendship exists between you and the boy. If you are going steady, then I would break it off and start looking around again . . . going out with other boys and having fun. But if it is just a casual date, I would not worry about it. You know the old saying: "What's good for the goose, is fair for the gander." Well, that works in reverse, too. You're only a teen-ager once—have fun with different boys and don't settle for one in particular till you're at least eighteen."

Sandra Moss
Route 3, Box 177
Reidsville, N. C.

ixteen-year-old Sandra is the daughter of Mr. and rs. Carl Wheatley, and a sophomore at Wentworth igh School. Her family receives its electricity from avidson EMC.

f the boy were my steady, I would say 'good-bye and od luck.' If he weren't my steady, it wouldn't make uch difference. Sometimes a boy finds out about a ecial movie, a dance, or a ball game at the last inute and doesn't have a date. If my best girlfriend dn't have a date and I did, it would be okay with e."

Winnie Pone
Route 7, Box 207
Fayetteville, N. C.

innie writes that her grandfather, Mr. Richard ne, Sr., is a member of South River EMC.

"Well, this happened to me. My boyfriend went out on a date with my girlfriend. I didn't do one thing about it even though I felt like doing something. I just made like it didn't bother me the least little bit. He must have caught on, because he asked me for a date soon after he dated my girlfriend."

Diane Burrell
Route 1
Landrum, S. C.

Diane is fourteen and a freshman at Landrum High School. Though she lives in the Palmetto State, her home is served by Rutherford EMC.

"Frankly, unless you are going steady, I don't think you should do anything. It's really none of your business who he dates. If he dates your girlfriend, you should try to make the best of it and certainly not let it disturb the friendship between you and your girlfriend. After all, there's more than one boy in the world."

Vicki Hollowell
Hobbsville, N. C.

Vicki

Vicki goes to Sunbury Elementary School where she is a student in the eighth grade. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Hollowell, are a member of Roanoke EMC.

NEXT QUESTION

ince it's Leap Year, do you think would be all right for a girl to k a boy for a date?"

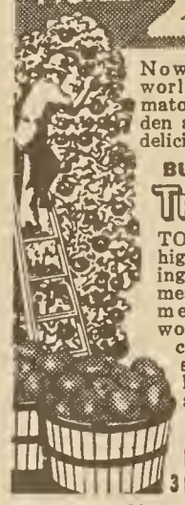
Lorene Hussey of Robbins, ute 2, will receive our check for for sending in this question. sure and watch for the answers the April issue of THE CARONA FARMER.

Lorene is the daughter of Mrs. sa Hussey, a member of Randolph EMC. She's sixteen and a homore at Westmore High hool.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.



MIRACLE TOMATO
Yields 2 BUSHELS To a Vine

Now—you can grow the world's most amazing Tomato right in your own garden and get 2 to 3 bushels of delicious tomatoes from a vine.

BURGESS CLIMBING
TRIP-L-CROP

TOMATO grows 16 to 20 ft. high with huge fruit weighing as much as 2 pounds and measuring 6 in. across. Fine, meaty, solid tomatoes, wonderful flavor. Unexcelled for canning and slicing. Outyields all other known varieties. Grows any place.

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3 for 25¢ (Limit 3 Pkts.)

FREE: BURGESS Garden Guide Catalog listing many unusual Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs.

BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO.
100-K Galesburg, Mich.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Many persons live in rural areas because they don't like to be "fenced in" by the growing towns. Yet, when improving their home, they usually want to put up a fence.

Well, there's really nothing strange about this because a fence does much more than outline yard space. Like a picture frame, it improves the house's appearance. It keeps children and pets in the yard and out of trouble and it sets the dwelling apart from farmyard and outbuildings.

The handyman can put up a fence with little trouble. You can get many of the fence materials precut. An electric cut-off saw and an electric drill will make the job easier, too.

Pick a fence design that harmonizes with the design of your home. For instance, a modern woven fence that would look good around a low-slung ranch home would look odd around some large old, frame house.

Space fence posts according to length of rails to save lumber and sawing. Use rust-resistant nails screws, bolts and hinges.

Use enduring wood such as oak or red cedar for posts and treat with a good preservative like creosote. Pickets, rails and boards should receive a cover of lead and oil paint or preservative stain. You'll get the best protection from the elements if you prime and apply the first of two finish coats before assembling the parts.

CARE OF APPLIANCES

If you have recently bought a new appliance or were the lucky recipient of one for Christmas please keep and follow the manufacturer's suggestions for its use and care. These instructions are usually enclosed with, or attached to, the appliance.

The manufacturer and your individual dealer are very much interested in the performance of the appliances they sell and urge you to follow the instructions.

Also, be sure to mail the warranty card back to the manufacturer soon after the purchase so as to be assured of free service if needed within the warranty period. The warranty card is usually enclosed with the instructions.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15¢ PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

• MISCELLANEOUS

800 matchable buttons $1. Nylon laces 40 yards $1.65 yards trimmings $1. Machine needles—dozen 50¢. Schaefer, Drummondville, Quebec, Canada.

Want greatest cash crop workIng for you? Write Ginseng, Asheville 15, N. C.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

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• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Free needlecraft catalog! Embroidery, Knitting, New Ideas! Merribee, Dept. 619, 2727 West 7th St., Fort Worth, Texas.

• PLANTS

Like Sweet Onions? Blue Ribbon assortment 500 Sweet Onion plants $2.50 postpaid fresh from Texas Onion Plant Company, "Home of the Sweet Onion," Farmersville, Texas.

• WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Canada Confederate Bonds, Civil War Broken Bank Notes of all States and Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

• CIVIL SERVICE TEST

This is your opportunity to prepare for Civil Service test at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass the test. Rush name, age and address for information to: ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, Lakeland, Florida.

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HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-crosses $3.95—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks $5.49 COD. Heacy Breeds Straight hatch $8.90; Pullets $10.50. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes Straight Hatch $10.90; Pullets $18.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $21.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. Silver Cross Pullets $22.90. Golden Buff Sexlink Pullets $23.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets $21.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) $23.90; Straight Match $11.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight Hatch $14.90; Pullets $25.00. Pekin Ducklings 12—$4.75. Bronze and White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—$12. Beltsville Turkeys 15—$10. C.O.D. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA7, Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Phone 428-2255)

Rocks, Red, or Cornish $3.95—100. Large White Rocks $5.49. Over 50 other breeds—Leghorns, Heavies and Crosses $1.45 to $5.75. Pullets $10.50. Before you buy, compare our prices. We guarantee to save you money. Customer's choice of breeds shown in terrific big free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. Atlas Chicks, Home Office, 2651 Choutau, St. Louis 3, Mo.

January
Carolina Farmer
Circulation
172,659

Voting Records on Two Issues Are Listed

CONGRESS COMPLETED action in December on two matters of concern to members of rural electric cooperatives.

The first to gain final Congressional approval was the $4.4 billion Public Works Authorization Bill. Monies appropriated under the bill go toward financing public works projects and activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal power marketing agencies and other government departments.

More than half of the money, $2.3 billion, is for the operation of the Atomic Energy Commission. The bulk of the rest is to finance flood control, harbor improvement and reclamation projects.

The other measure was the River Basin Authorization Bill, which cleared Congress just before Christmas. Included in the bill were funds to begin construction of the New Hope Dam on the Cape Fear. No power facilities are included in the project.

Rejected in the final voting on the bill was a provision to construct the Knowles Dam project in western Montana. Earlier, a proposal to build the Trotters Shoals Dam on the Savannah River in South Carolina and Georgia was eliminated from the bill. This project would have made additional government power available to electric cooperatives in North Carolina.

Rejection of the power-producing Knowles project came on a 329-41 vote in the House on a motion to instruct its conference committee to insist on exclusion of the Montana dam.

Even though the new dam was to be built in Montana, the loss of Knowles Dam is considered a set-back by North Carolina's electric co-ops. Federal power projects, no matter where they are located, tend to bring about a general lowering of power costs—at least in the area in which they are built. Further, if North Carolina congressmen persist in opposing needed power projects in other areas of the country, they can expect opposition from elsewhere to projects which may be considered in the future for North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Issue 1: Vote on final passage of Public Works Appropriation Bill. Favorable vote was YEA (Y).

Issue 2: Vote on motion to insist on disagreement with Senate authorization of Knowles (Mont.) project in River Basin Authorization Bill. Favorable vote was NAY (N).

	Issue 1	Issue 2
Bonner	**Y**	Y
Broyhill	**Y**	Y
Cooley	**Y**	Y
Fountain	**Y**	Y
Henderson	**Y**	O
Jonas	**Y**	Y
Kornegay	**Y**	Y
Lennon	**Y**	Y
Scott	**Y**	Y
Taylor	**Y**	Y
Whitener	**Y**	Y

SENATE

Issue 1: Vote on final passage of River Basin Authorization Bill. Favorable vote was YEA (Y).

	Issue 1
Jordan	**Y**
Ervin	**Y**

Key: Y—Yea; O—Not voting. Favorable votes in bold type.

WANTED FOR ARSON

MR. BURNIT

DESCRIPTION

Anyone maliciously burning forests

CLASSIFICATION

Dangerous

VICTIMS

The people of the South

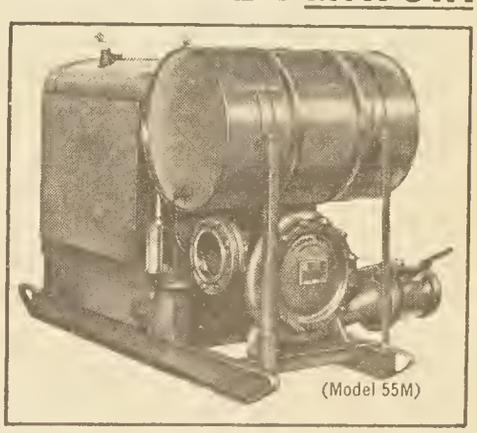
LOSS

Jobs, Income, Timber, Water, Recreation, and Wildlife

REMEMBER. EVERY TIME A FOREST FIRE STRIKES, YOU GET BURNED!

For ENGINEERED IRRIGATION

GORMAN-RUPP PUMPS AND POWER MATCH!



Pump and engine must be matched for peak operating efficiency. In 1939, Gorman-Rupp was the first to introduce matched package units. Since then, Gorman-Rupp developments and improvements have led the field. With 50 models to choose from, your local Gorman-Rupp dealer can design an *engineered* irrigation system that exactly fits your needs. Call him today (he's in the Yellow Pages) or write direct.

4922

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY

305 BOWMAN STREET, MANSFIELD, OHIO

". . . And here's a card from your sister—she's fine . . ."

Wisecracks

. . . If you can't find it in the dictionary, the atlas, or encyclopedia, don't be discouraged; ask for it at the drug store.

. . . When a stranger identifies you from a friend's description, it's just as well you didn't hear the description.

. . . The TV-wise youngster described his substitute teacher he didn't like by saying, "He's our Brand X teacher."

No Charge

The small boy stood near the counter where fresh roasted peanuts were being sold. Now and then, he would sniff the tantalizing aroma.

"May I help you, little boy?" asked the salesgirl pleasantly.

"No, thanks," replied the youngster. "I'm just smelling today."

•

At Last!

An extrovert kindergarten boy returned to school after a week's absence for a severe cold with the following note written by his mother pinned to him:

"Here he is; I can't stand him another day."

•

The Unforgivable

First grader Melanie had announced that she was engaged to marry the young gentleman next door, but the engagement had been broken abruptly.

"You see," she explained loftily to her mother, "he just isn't ready for marriage yet. And besides that, he scribbled in my coloring book."

"This is the last time you'll ever go on a hunting trip with me!"

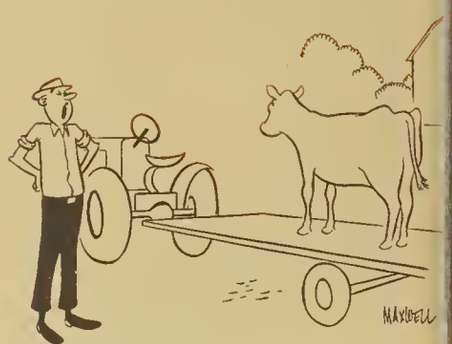
Strangle Hold

A woman passenger had board
ed the crowded bus after th
lights had gone out. A tall ma
standing near her asked if h
could help her find a strap.

"No, thank you," she replied. '
have already found one."

"Then I wonder if you woul
mind letting go of my necktie."

HALE!



"All your friends walked out
pasture."

Perfectionist

"I want to exchange thes
snakeskin pumps," a woman in t
crowded shoe store told the cle
"They are imperfect—see tho
scratches?"

The clerk agreed that the
were some tiny scratches a
brought out another pair. T
lady examined them careful
"These are marred, too."

A few minutes later, the cle
returned with eight pairs of sho
The customer thought she dete
ed some flaw in each pair. "Th
are all imperfect!" she exclaim
as she discarded the last one.

"Madam," the salesman s
wearily, "I'm not perfect, you
not perfect. How can you exp
a snake to be perfect?"

•

Voice Of Experience?

A group of new Girl Scou
after being introduced to
mysteries of first aid, were be
questioned.

"What would you do if a sn
child swallowed the door ke
the instructor asked one girl.

"I guess," she reasoned, '
climb in through the window."

A gracious home providing "spread-out" space for the large family, the El Dorado Deluxe offers more livable area for less cost than any other shell home on the market. The exterior styling features a concrete porch and attractive brick front. The interior is especially designed for the wife with a discerning taste for furniture arrangement.

For wide country living...

choose the EL DORADO deluxe

4 bedrooms for payments less than rent . . . paid for in 12 years.

See the models on display at the office nearest you. Can't come? Call collect!

- 21 OTHER MODELS
- 1 TO 4 BEDROOMS
- SHELL TO SEMI-FINISHED
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☐ Send representative. No obligation.

My lot is located in _____ County.

Name _____

Address _____

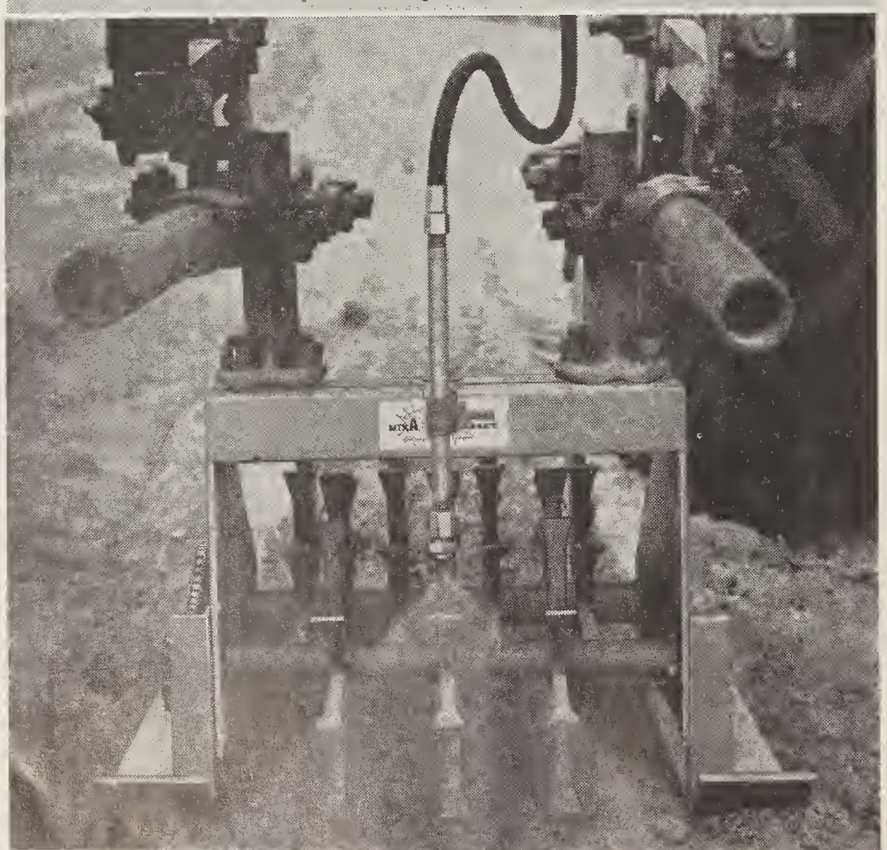
City _____ State _____

Phone _____ If rural route attach directions.

Adkins-Phelps announces...

A NEW TOOL FOR SOIL INCORPORATING HERBICIDES DEVELOPED FOR THE GREAT SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL AGE OF AGRICULTURE

MIX A • PRODUCT



In the rapidly growing age of chemical agriculture, the Adkins-Phelps organization, on their own test farms and in their own experimental laboratories, has produced a practical and vital herbicide applicator. Many farmers who have seen the MIX A•PRODUCT in action all agree that it is the most practical unit ever developed for this purpose. A few of the many features of MIX A•PRODUCT are shown here. Your interest is solicited.

by R. A. McKNIGHT, B.S.A. (Agronomy)
Technicol Service Director, Adkins-Phelps Co.

The increased number of herbicides for soil incorporation, presented to Adkins-Phelps Research Farm for testing brought attention to the fact a tool must be developed that was practical in operation and maintenance and would perform better than what was available. Every available tool presently available on farms was tested.

Evaluations were made with zinc-o-silicate as an indicator and readings were taken with a short wave length ultra-violet light. Further evaluations were made in field conditions with R-1607 and trifuluralin as the herbicides. None of the tools tested were entirely satisfactory on all soil types and under all conditions. Some tools could not be controlled for uniform depth, some spread the material out of desired band, and some formed a concave pattern in the soil when looked at in row cross section. This resulted in heavier concentration of the herbicide in center of row and lesser concentration on edges of band.

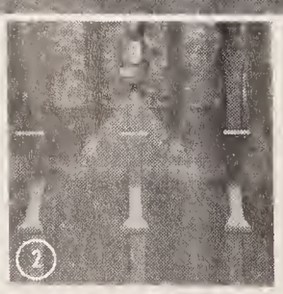
The MixA-Product was developed to have a controlled band width and controlled depth. The average farm operator can incorporate without having an additional operation.

The MixA-Product is heavy enough to give desired penetration on firm seed beds with the tooth as designed. The gauge shoes allow positive control on loose seed beds. The units are mounted individually over the row at the front of the tractor in a conventional cultivator frame. The MixA-Product requires no outside source of power. The mixing power is developed by the chain drive from rear axle to the front axle with a 2:1 sprocket ratio. This causes a digging and lifting action with the front teeth. The rear teeth have a pressing down and folding over action as a result of the torque requirements to drive the front teeth.

The teeth are designed straight to minimize the lateral moving, or throwing of the herbicide. They also have a small paddle at the tip of each tooth to mix and carry the herbicide down into the soil to the desired depth.

The two axles are placed longitudinally in the frame so as to over lap. This cleans debris and soil build-up from the teeth.

The MixA-Product incorporates uniformly across the band width and to the desired depth without the low concentration at edges of band. The spray nozzle is located on the tool so that even the most volatile herbicide could be incorporated with a minimum loss.



This Equipment Wos Especiolly Developed For

2 **NEW** HERBICIDES

Treflan (trifluralin—Elanco) By ELANCO PRODUCTS CO.

R-1607 By STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

These 2 NEW products ere Pre-Emerges for soy beens end cotton which you can purchese from your local dealer

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